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**Footwear — Sizing — Conversion of  
sizing systems**

*Chaussures — Pointures — Conversion des systèmes de pointures*



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## Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 137, *Footwear sizing designations and marking systems*.

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[ISO/TS 19407 online survey](#)

# Footwear — Sizing — Conversion of sizing systems

## 1 Scope

This Technical Specification comprises three shoe size conversion tables covering the major shoe sizing systems (Mondopoint, European and United Kingdom, as well as China, Japan and United States). The tables are based on measurement of foot length, this being the logical starting point for any shoe size marking system. The tables contain the following information:

Table 1 — Adults' technical shoe size conversion;

Table 2 — Adults' recommended shoe size marking (simplified);

Table 3 — Children's size conversion.

Explanatory notes are given in [Clause 3](#).

**NOTE** It is acknowledged that, due to the different ways in which each system has been developed and interpreted over many years without being formalized into any national or International Standards (other than ISO 9407), there is no exact solution to the problem of accurate shoe size conversions. Tables 1 and 2 offer a good compromise solution which will, if adopted, benefit the consumer.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9407, *Shoe sizes — Mondopoint system of sizing and marking*

ISO/TS 19408, *Footwear — Sizing — Vocabulary and terminology*

## 3 Explanatory notes

### 3.1 General

There are three main sizing systems (Mondopoint, European and UK). As there are fundamental differences between them, they have been aligned to a common denominator: foot length. Foot length is deemed to be the key reference point when fitting footwear. Customers' foot length can be readily measured and shoes marked with a designation that indicates the appropriate shoe size that will accommodate their foot length. Customers expect to buy the same size of footwear irrespective of the footwear type or style.

**NOTE** To check that size marking is correct requires a practical fit assessment of footwear whereby subjects having appropriate foot lengths for the marked size don the footwear and the available toe allowance is assessed for satisfactory fit. Some allowance for foot width may also have to be made. This Technical Specification, however, does not attempt to assess the overall fitting properties of footwear i.e. it does not cover width, volume, toe depth, etc.

### 3.2 Table 1 — Adults' technical shoe size conversion

- a) The Mondopoint system is defined in ISO 9407 and is based on foot length. The size grading intervals used with Mondopoint are given in DIN 66074-2:1975 as 5 mm (Range 1) or 7,5 mm (Range 2), both starting at zero. In practice, 10 mm intervals are commonly referred to as whole sizes and 5 mm intervals as half sizes. Intervals of 7,5 mm are used mainly for specialized footwear. China and Japan